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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/530,986	04/12/2005	Joelle L. Burgess	PU4969USW	2532
23347	7590	01/09/2008	EXAMINER	
GLAXOSMITHKLINE			SEAMAN, D MARGARET M	
CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, MAI B475			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FIVE MOORE DR., PO BOX 13398			1625	
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709-3398				
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/09/2008	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/530,986	BURGESS ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	D. Margaret Seaman	1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5 and 8-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5 and 8-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

This application was filed 4/12/2005 and is a 371 of PCT/US03/32625 (10/15/2003) which claims benefit of 60/418915 (10/16/2002). Claims 1-5 and 8-39 are before the Examiner.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

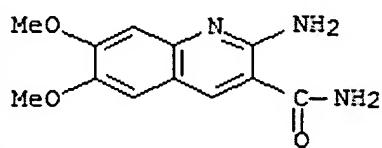
1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5 and 8-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Boschelli and El-Sayed (Archive de Pharmace and Alex J of Pharm Sciences). Boschelli teaches compounds such as formula 4 page 2977 having kinase inhibitory activity. El-Sayed teaches compounds such as those compounds disclosed in scheme 1 page 404

RN 55149-43-4 CA  
CN 3-Quinolinecarboxamide, 2-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-



(Archive) and

(Alex j of

Pharm) as having pharmaceutical activity.

3. Claims 1-5 and 8-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Althuis (US Patent 3974161 and J Med Chem). Althuis teaches (in US P) compounds

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R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	m.p. (°C.)	% Yield
H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	284-286	52
OCH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	263-4(dec)	78.5
H	H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	H	281-2(dec)	82
H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	240-1.5(dec)	83.2
H	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	O-n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	H	252	85
H	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	279-80(dec)	73
H	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	234-5(dec)	83.7
H	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	243-4(dec)	90.8
H	—OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O—		H	269.5(dec)	26.5
H	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	264-6	80
H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	282-3(dec)	95
H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	238-9	94

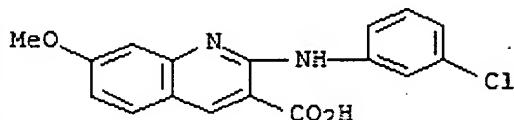
such as

that are used as antiallergy agents.

Althuis teaches in the article compounds such as disclosed in table VII page 267.

4. Claims 1-5 and 8-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bryan (US Patent 7087758). Bryan teaches compounds such as

RN 470701-99-6 CA  
CN 3-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 2-[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]-7-methoxy-  
INDEX NAME)

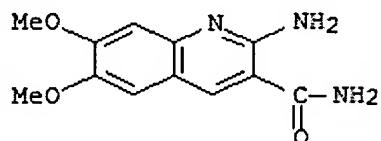


as

hYAK3 kinase inhibitors.

5. Claims 1-4 and 8-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nakanishi, GB 1465353, NL 7603293, DE 2418498 and DE 2525050. All of these teach

RN 55149-43-4 CA  
CN 3-Quinolinecarboxamide, 2-amino-6,7-dimethoxy-



as a pharmaceutical.

6. Claims 1-4 and 8-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by El-Sayed.

7. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while possibly being enabling for making salts of the claimed compounds, does not reasonably provide enablement for making solvates or physiologically functional derivatives of the claimed compounds. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art of synthetic organic chemistry to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. "The factors to be considered [in making an enablement rejection] have been summarized as a) the quantity of experimentation necessary, b) the amount of guidance or direction presented, c) the presence or absence of working examples, d) the nature of the invention, e) the state of the prior art, f) the relative skill of those in that art, g) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, h) and the breadth of the claims", *In re Rainer*, 146 USPQ 218 (1965); *In re Colianni*, 195 USPQ 150, *Ex parte Formal*, 230 USPQ 546. In the present case, the important factors leading to a conclusion of undue experimentation are c) the absence of any working example of a formed solvate or hydrate, the lack of predictability in the art, and the broad scope of the claims. There are no working examples of any solvates or physiologically functional derivatives formed. The claims are drawn to solvates or physiologically functional derivatives, yet the numerous examples presented all fail to produce a single solvates or physiologically functional derivatives. These cannot be simply willed into existence. As was stated in *Morton International Inc. v. Cardinal*

*Chemical Co*, 28 USPQ2d 1190 "The specification purports to teach, with over fifty examples, the preparation of the claimed compounds with the required connectivity. However...there is no evidence that such compounds exist...the examples of the '881 patent do not produce the postulated compounds...there is ... no evidence that such compounds even exist." The same circumstances appear to be true here. There is no evidence that solvates or hydrates of the instantly claimed compounds actually exist; if they did, they would have been formed. Hence, applicants must show that solvates and hydrates can be made, or limit the claims accordingly. G) The state of the art is that it is not predictable whether solvates or hydrates will form or what their composition will be. In the language of the physical chemist, a solvate of an organic molecule is an interstitial solid solution. This phrase is defined in the second paragraph on page 358 of West (*Solid State Chemistry*). West, Anthony R., "Solid State Chemistry and its Application, Wiley, New York, 1988, pages 358 & 365. The solvent molecule is a species introduced into the crystal and not part of the organic host molecule is left out or replaced. In the first paragraph on page 365, West says, "it is not usually possible to predict whether solid solution will form, or if they do form, what is their compositional extent". Thus, in the absence of experimentation, one cannot predict if a particular solvent will solvate any particular crystal. One cannot predict the stoichiometry of the formed solvate, i.e. if one, two or a half of a molecule of solvent added per molecule of host. In the same paragraph on page 365, West explains that it is possible to make meta-

-stable non-equilibrium solvates, further clouding what Applicants mean by the word solvate. Compared with polymorphs, there is an additional degree of freedom to solvates, which means a different solvent or even the moisture of the air that might change the stable region of the solvate. II) The breadth of the claims includes all of the hundreds of thousands of compounds of formula (I) as well as the presently unknown list of solvents embraced by the term "solvate" and all the possibilities for physiologically functional derivatives. Thus, the scope is broad.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to D. Margaret Seaman whose telephone number is 571-272-0694. The examiner can normally be reached on 730am-4pm, Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres can be reached on 571-272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



D. Margaret Seaman  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1625

dms